

The Broad Ax

HEW TO THE LINE.

VOL. VI.

CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1901.

NO. 32.

KU KLUXS IN CHICAGO.

One more week has rolled around and so far Ham Carter and his gang of Ku Klux have not succeeded in killing us nor in driving us out of town, although many of our fast friends have warned us to be careful and watchful that Carter and his gang of Ku Klux and vampires are determined to end our existence some way or other; that they are and have been scouring the city from one end to the other in order to find some tough thug, who has the nerve to redden his hands in our blood.

Fully realizing that our life is in danger, that some member of Carter's gang of cowards and Ku Klux are liable at any moment to shoot us down in cold blood, or charge us up with a razor, nevertheless, we will not recede from telling the truth and Carter, nor all his imps or hosts of hell, cannot drive us out of Chicago, for we have the respectable people at our back, and we intend to stand by our guns until Gabriel blows his last trumpet and we admonish Ham Carter to lookout for the crowing of the cock.

Many people, who are unfamiliar with our fight on Ham Carter and his grinning gang of goose-footed Ku Klux are of the opinion "that we made a grave mistake by throwing hot-shot into them." Be that as it may, but we must not lose sight of the fact that Carter and his gang first began their fight on us; that early last spring Harvey A. Thompson, S. Watkins, W. H. Clark, Ham Carter, Jim Miller, George J. Terrell, who owes us three dollars as subscription to the Broad Ax, and the other members of the gang of skimmers rose up against us because we wrote in favor of L. A. Newby for County commissioner, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Newby paid us the money for running his cut and for the write up of himself, but Ham Carter and his gang of grafters got mad at us, because we didn't slobber over them for nothing.

Then at a later period this same gang branded us as a "coward and slave" for the reason that we voted in favor of commending the leaders of the Democratic party for opening headquarters for the Colored Democrats last fall. Shortly after Carter and Company branded us a slave for voting as we did, Thompson, "Billie" Piper, the little gambling house boss; Terrell, Clark, Miller, Watkins and Company appeared before R. E. Burke, Esq., and the executive committee and they endeavored to knock us, but after failing in that direction Carter, the ring leader of the gang, labored to check the Broad Ax off from being distributed among the Colored voters of this city and county. After all these reprehensible methods on the part of Carter and his gang of Ku Klux, after Carter lied about our connection with the Bryan and Alschuler Club; Carter had the brass and the brazen faced cheek to request us to furnish him with a list of the Colored men, who are employed by the city. It is needless to say that we did not furnish him with the list.

Someone has informed us lately to the effect that inasmuch as the present leaders of the Democratic party of this city are fully determined to wage an unrelenting warfare upon State Chairman John P. Hopkins, Thomas Gahan, Roger C. Sullivan, their friends and supporters, that Ham Carter and his gang of degenerates have been instructed to beat out, crush out, drive out, and knock or stamp out, all Colored Democrats, who are unwilling to kiss Ham Carter's dirty big toe. We hope this report is false, but if it is true, then we are willing to be called a traitor to the Democratic Party rather than permit ourselves to crawl through the filth and slime upon our hands and knees and fall at the feet of Ham Carter and his gang of Ku Klux.

State Chairman John P. Hopkins named the members for the executive and finance committees last week which are as follows: Executive committee, J. P. Hopkins; chairman, Wm. L. Mounts; Wm. B. Brinton; Charles Boeschstein; Thomas Gahan; P. C. Haley, Alex. J. Jones, Wm. Loeffler, Mayor Dennis J. Hogan; F. W. Havil; Thos. Byrne; Charles W. Ferguson; Guy C. Scott, Daniel Hoeman, E. J. Claggett, F. J. Quinn, Thomas F. Dunn; I. A. Lumpkin, W. S. Matthews. The finance committee is composed thusly: B. J. Claggett, chairman; Walter Watson, D. Hoeman, Wm. Loeffler, Robert E. Burke, Guy C. Scott, D. J. Hogan, Thomas Byrne, John Fitzsimmons, James Lingle, J. E. Murphy, Alex. J. Jones, J. F. Robinson, Thomas Gahan, Roger C. Sullivan, George E. Brennan will serve as secretary of the executive committee.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEM.

By Hilary A. Herbert.
VII.

The committee went on to recommend that Congress should not admit the late Confederate states to representation "without first providing such constitutional or other guaranties as will tend to secure the civil rights of all the citizens of the republic," the disfranchisement of a portion, etc. As to the nature of the guaranties to be required there was in the report nothing definite. The three minority members, in their report, vigorously combated the views of the majority.

Mr. Stevens had reported, January 21, 1866, and the House had passed a proposition for a constitutional amendment providing that, whenever suffrage was denied on account of race or color, the persons so denied suffrage should be excluded from the basis of representation. But there was no promise that such amendment, if adopted, should be taken as a settlement. The amendment, however, was never to be submitted to the states, as Mr. Sumner and other radicals joined with the Democrats and conservative Republicans, and defeated it in the Senate.

Both Democrats and Republicans were now treating all measures affecting the South as political, and the late Confederate states were being counted as in the Union for the purpose of passing on constitutional amendments, while their governments were held as "revolutionary, null, and void," for all other purposes. Nothing more could conclusively illustrate the intense partisanship of the hour.

The fairest chance the Southern state governments, as set up by Johnson, had to stem the tide that was setting in against them—but it is doubtful whether they have succeeded—was by unanimously ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment. Had this amendment been accepted by both sides as a settlement it would have reduced the representation of the late slave states and left them in control of suffrage. But this article disfranchised nearly all Southerners of prominence and experience, and Southern people could not bring themselves to vote for the degradation of those whom they had honored and trusted. Johnson, too, now their friend and political leader, advised against it, so did Northern Democrats. It was a political fight to a finish between the prostrate ex-Confederates, without representation in Congress and without an acknowledged vote anywhere, aided by the President, a handful of Democrats in Congress, and an unknown number of sympathizers in the North, on the one side, and the Republican party in unmistakable control of Congress on the other. The bill for the extension of the Freedmen's Bureau, which failed to pass over Johnson's veto, and the civil rights bill, which did pass over a veto, these, and the angry discussions over them in the spring of 1866, only intensified, North and South, the bitterness of the struggle in progress.

If Mr. Lincoln had lived and had carried on, as the speech in answer to a seceder just before his death indicates, he would have done, the policy embodied in the North Carolina proclamation approved by him shortly before his death, and used by his successor, as the basis of his policy, he would have had before him the same open field, and the same nine months preceding the meeting of Congress that were before Johnson; and though it would have been a strange spectacle to see the great Republican chieftain politically allied with ex-Confederates, one cannot avoid the conclusion that tactful and at the same time great-hearted as he was, he would have been continually pointing out to the Southerners the breakers that they did not, and he did, see ahead. His influence, too, with his own party, after the successful termination of the war, would have given him a measure of control over his party that Johnson did not possess.

Mr. Johnson was much abused for having "deserted" the party that had honored him, and now that the fight was on instead of coolness and skill of a gladiator, he manifested only the qualities of an angry bull rushing at a red rag. In a public speech, alluding to some charge that he had played Judas, he said: "If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner?" Numerous conventions, state and national, were now, in 1866, being held, all devoted to the manufacture of public opinion for and against the Johnson plan of reconstruction.

(To be continued.)

County Commissioner M. Irmann never fails in looking after the best interest of all the tax-payers of this county and the people must see to it that Commissioner Irmann is re-nominated and re-elected next year.

LETTERS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

Chicago, May 29, 1901.

Julius F. Taylor,
Editor of The Broad Ax!
My friend not being accustomed to writing for newspapers, but I hope you will permit me through the columns of The Broad Ax, which is doing so much for the elevation of our race and mankind in general to express my highest approval of the course which you have pursued in beating back H. C. Carter and his



CHIEF D. J. SWEENEY.

Whose fire fighting record stands unchallenged throughout the entire world.

associates who desire to palm themselves off as the leaders of our race and as the representatives of Negro Democracy.

The Democratic party of Cook County cannot expect to make permanent inroads into the intelligent and honest colored voters of this city unless such men as H. C. Carter are kept in the rear.

Again I want to say that I am with The Broad Ax, tooth and toe-nail, for it stands for a higher and better citizenship among our people.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES H. HARRIS.
4764 Armour avenue.

Julius F. Taylor,

Editor of The Broad Ax!

Will you kindly allow me to say one word in regard of the "People of the State of Illinois vs. Julius F. Taylor," or probably better known as the "Captain Ham Carter Case." I want to say that I admire your brave stand in favor of morality, decency and order among our leaders, and it has borne fruit which will be gathered in the future by those who love right and justice. While some may criticize because The Broad Ax as they believe did blacken the memory of the dead, yet as I understand The Broad Ax meant to expose only Capt. Carter, but Mrs. Brown's name was so connected with that of the captain, that the exposure of her was in spite of him.

But I further believe that what you did you meant it for the public good, that you wanted to let the people know that you would not submit tamely to be ruled by such a man as Captain Carter has been shown to be. Leaving out his past acts and the mistakes he has made in other days, sufficient are the evils thereof, of his acts since claiming to represent the Colored Democracy of Cook County. With all his greatness as a political leader. He ran a majority campaign and a large barbeque also, and the patronage he received was an little-messengers place. It reminds me of a mountain, producing a mouse.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will continue your fight for justice and honesty for some of the best people in Chicago are with you and hoping for your success, and the day will soon come when the colored Democrats of Chicago and Cook County will be led by a broad-minded, sensible and sober Negro of whom we will not be ashamed, and The Broad Ax can and will hasten the day.

Yours for Democracy,
M. SHEPHERD.

Miss Isabella Garnett, a graduate of Provident Hospital Training School, was graduated last Tuesday evening from the College of Physicians and Surgeons as a Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Garnett will hang out her shingle in Chicago.

Thomas Harney, who was one of the old timers of The Town of Lake, died at his home, 4745 Princeton avenue, Monday evening. His funeral was held Thursday, and it was conducted by Thomas McInerney & Sons, the old re-hab's undertakers, 5020 State street.

CHIPS.

No one is better entertained than the devil at many church socials.

E. Emmet Clare has changed his law offices from 97 Washington street to 59 Dearborn street.

Mr. James J. Gray, member of the Board of Assessors of Cook County, has more than one hundred thousand friends who would like to see him nominated for Treasurer of Cook County next year.

Walter Hill informed us lately that "he did not get any money to hold a meeting at 18th and Dearborn street in the interest of Mayor Harrison during the late election," and as the parties who assured us that he did get the money did not see it paid into his hands we are perfectly willing to give Walter Hill the benefit of the doubt, who says, "he does not want to be a leader of the Cook County Colored Democracy."

A German expert in the east points out that as time goes on more and more men are required to coerce China into doing the will of another power. The opium war required only 4,000 Europeans, the Anglo-French war against the Chinese 16,000 and 4,800 Indians. The Japanese needed 95,000 men and 115,000 coolies, and today we find 90 men-of-war and almost 150,000 men attempting to compel obedience from the giant empire.

American scholarship has been criticized for a lack of thoroughness. What was to be expected of a nation that so lately set up housekeeping, and had a wild continent to subdue? But we are gradually settling to the business of superior education. The number of post-graduate students to each million inhabitants steadily rose from eight in 1890 to seventy-four in 1898—the latest year for which returns are given. And this statement does not include those who pursue their studies in European universities.

An interesting fact brought out by the recent elections in Colorado is the marked tendency of Colorado men to elect women as city treasurers. Mrs. Margaret Robins was unanimously chosen city treasurer of Idaho Springs. At Aspen, Mrs. E. A. Kenney was re-elected to the same office by a large majority. Mrs. Jennie Gale was elected city treasurer at New Castle, Mrs. Emma C. Palmer in Greeley, Mrs. Clara A. Clark at Alma, Mrs. Mary Shanks at Ouray, Miss Nellie E. Donahue at Victor and Mrs. A. N. Frownie at Manitou.

In the Hawaiian legislature the native or reactionary element, which calls itself the "Home Rule party," is in control. Its leaders were opposed to annexation, and some of them have not abandoned the hope of the recall of the ex-queen. Not all the members speak English, and few of them are familiar with American institutions. They make unreasonable demands upon Governor Dole, and consume much time in personal bickerings. Many radical measures have been introduced, but the only bill enacted during the first half of the session was one appropriating money for the expense of the legislature. Altogether, it is a disappointing beginning; but legislative vagaries will be held in check by the executive, and gradually experience and growth of intelligence will bring improvement.

A London scientist is exploring the "color cure" or "chromopathy," based on the influence on disease or morbid states of the system which different kinds of light waves are presumed to exert. The modus operandi is to allow light to pass to the patient through glasses of different tints. Disease, says the discoverer, "shows a want of harmony in the system—in other words, a want of color." The main doctrine propounded under the system is that red is a stimulant tint, and should be used where there is lack of vitality, while blue exerts a soothing and sedative action. Yellow is "a capital cerebral stimulant." But the color curists are not content with the action of light alone. They think that colored rays allowed to play on water endow the fluid with curative properties, the water being used externally or for internal administration.

Uncle Sam is not only building a big, new mint in Philadelphia, but he is making it the finest in the world. He is also bringing it wholly up to date; for electricity, and electricity only, will be the power which makes the thousands of wheels go round. Electricity is the password for every appliance that knocks for entrance here, and nothing that will not lend itself to the energy of the dynamo can find a resting place. The building is a gigantic bunch of electric nerves, and the floors of the many rooms are tatooed with little brass plates, which mark the spots where those vibrating nerves may be tapped to secure the power used in driving the machinery. Every machine in the place will have its own motor attached, thereby rendering its use independent of any other part of the system, making it possible to operate the smallest device, both night and day, without moving any other part of the system.

The department of agriculture in its annual report gives the amount of money the people of the United States spent in buying flowers at retail in 1898 as follows: Roses, \$6,000,000; carnations, \$4,000,000; violets, \$750,000; chrysanthemums, \$500,000; miscellaneous, including lilies, \$1,250,000.

The state legislatures have been dividing the respective states into congressional districts. The law under which they are acting calls for districts made of contiguous and compact territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. The legislatures should, in fair play, live up to the spirit of this law, even if the ways of enforcing its letter are shrouded in some uncertainty.

American public schools and educational methods are going to the ends of the earth. Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and now the Philippines, are making the acquaintance of American teachers; and that they are good teachers is plainly indicated by the care with which the war department, through the civil service commission, is selecting them. Applications for positions are pouring in at the rate of twenty-five a day. Only those are chosen who are graduates of either a college or a normal school, have had several years' experience in teaching and now hold positions, and can offer conclusive proof of success in their work.

Emperor William's public complaints against the weakening authority of the crown must raise a smile in Turkish councils, where preventive measures abound. "Avoid suggestive dots in the body of an article," reads a recent official circular to Turkish newspapers; "they tend to raise suppositions and disturb the tranquillity of the reader's mind." Again: "Do not publish articles too long for completion in a single issue. The notice, 'To be continued,' causes an uncomfortable tension of the mind." Piquant formulas, certainly; only the sultan seems to forget that other phrase, "The end," which sooner or later must be written for all governments not republican in form.

The elevator cure is the latest. It is widely known in New York, as an elevator man in any big skyscraper will tell you. "Three out of every four women who ride in this car," said one of the Battery Park building employees, the other day, "are taking the 'elevator cure.' How does it cure? And what? Search me. The motion is supposed to have a beneficial effect on the circulation of the blood or something. Some of the men try it, too, but the women have it the worst. Whenever a stranger comes up to me and asks for a fictitious person, I know they are after the ride and nothing else. Some of the sharp ones generally pick out a name in the directory before they enter the car. They never go into an office, however, and always take the next car down."

John Newman, formerly an Indian fighter and a pioneer of Arizona, recently recovered a bar of bullion worth \$9,000, which he had buried in the ground at the root of a tree near Phoenix, Ariz., more than thirty years ago during an Indian attack. He was driven-out of the country, but made a map of the surroundings from memory. He returned a year later, but the face of the country was altered, and he could not find his map. He went to Europe, and has been living in London nearly ever since. A few months ago he discovered the old map, or chart, among some papers. He had accumulated a little money by mining in South Africa, and with it he purchased a ticket to this country, and, with a friend, began a search for the lost bullion. He located the tree and recovered the bar.

Already several steam plants have made experiments with the newly developed oil found at Beaumont Texas, as so far the tests appear to have been satisfactory. The Jennings Electric Light and Power company put in the necessary apparatus for using the oil as fuel, and began its use in its large plant, which supplies the town with light and power. At Houston also experiments have been made in the same direction and with satisfactory results, while several of the canal pumping stations in Southwestern Louisiana are getting ready to change their fuel from coal and wood to oil. If after full and sufficient experiments it is found that the Beaumont oil will be as cheap and as satisfactory in other respects as coal, there is no telling the extent of the demand that will be made upon the oil wells for steam-heating purposes.